

Extracts from "CHUO-KORON (Central Review)
Annual Report (1934 Edition)"

Politics Section

- by SASSA, Hiroo

(Extract from P. 110)

No Need of Immediate Secession

-- War Minister ARAKI Refers to the

Attitude toward the League of Nations

(omitted)

It is not necessary to immediately secede from the League of Nations, even when the advisory plan under Clause IV should be completed. Japan has lots of things to say to the League. In case Japan should be treated in such a way as disables her to remain any longer in the League for all her saying, then she might stately secede from it. Until then, she ought to do her best to enlighten the League. Since such is Japan's fundamental policy already decided when Plenipotentiary MATSUOKA left here, there may be no need to give any more tedious instructions now. Tell them that the intention of the Japanese Government remains unchanged as it was at the beginning, and that will do. Further disposition of affairs shall depend solely upon the ability of the diplomatists on the spot.

(omitted)

(The TOKYO ASAHI, dated January 31)

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(Extract from P. 176)

Although the diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia appeared to have been on the verge of ---, the atmosphere of economic co-operation between the two nations is gathering strength among the diplomatic, business and military circles. That War Minister ARAKI took up the question of non-aggression between Japan and Russia in his proposal of the Far East Peace conference was what showed the Army's attitude.

As regards the diplomacy with China, it is reported that both the Army and the Foreign Office authorities "are prepared for entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with China if she would become conscientious." (The OSAKA MAINICHI, dated June 24)

The great policy of forming the Far Eastern Bloc is also entertained. (the YOMIURI, dated June 27)

Thus it can be summarized that, not only in Manchuria but also in Japan, the domestic move has stopped at the stage of construction and the foreign policy in 1933 is to urge on the conciliatory diplomacy, backed with complete national defence.

As for the Second Washington Conference, the Navy and the Foreign Office are jointly preparing the ground in advance for it and their policy is dependent upon the abolition of offensive weapons. (The TOKYO ASAHI, dated November 29)

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(Extract from P. 181)

The Five Ministers' Conference was held in which discussion was made on the relation between diplomacy and national defence and on the establishment of foreign policy. Ministers SAITO, TAKAHASHI, ARAKI, OSUMI and HIROTA took part in it. As its result, a brief official announcement was made to the effect "that," In the Five Ministers' Conference, after a frank exchange of views on the fundamentals of adjusting diplomacy, national defence and finance, mutual understanding was bettered and agreement was reached on their general principles."

Its concrete contents are as follows:

1. To further a sound development of the State of Manchoukuo which is in inseparable relations with Japan.
2. To promote completion of the national defence, taking into account the financial condition, within such a limit as Japan's sense of security shall not be threatened.
3. That the diplomacy should be based upon the principle of international co-operation, especially, various measures should be taken to promote friendly relations with the neighboring China, America and Russia.
4. To endeavor, in view of the present international relations and internal situation, to reform administrative affairs and to rouse the national spirit.

(The TOKYO ASAHI, dated October 21)

(The TOKYO ASAHI, dated October 21)

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Extract from P. 192)

War Minister ARAKI made a voluntary proposal of the Far East Peace Conference (October 29 at FUKUI. It can be considered as the expression of his opinion rather than as the official statement by the Army. It

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contained a suggestion of inviting the Powers in order to settle at a stroke the questions of international peace mainly in the Far East including that of the State of Manchoukuo. The Foreign Ministry dissented from it for the reasons that it can not be realized and means the abandonment of the Asian Monroe Doctrine. Its effect upon foreign states was weak.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese consisting of 360 pages, entitled "Annual Reports of Chuo-Koron, 1934" and issued on Jan. 1, 1934, is a book which I had published as the appendix (another book) of "Jan. Chuo-Koron, 1934".

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/S/ SHIMANAKA, Yusaku (seal)
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I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

at the same place,
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Witness:

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中央公論年報

一九三四年版

政治篇

佐々弘雄

今直ぐ脱退の要なし

荒木陸相、對聯盟態度を語る

第四項の勸告案が出来上つたからとて直に聯盟を脱退する要はない。日本は聯盟に向つていはなければならぬことが山のやうにある。それをいつてどうしても日本を聯盟に留まらしめないやうな仕打ちをしたならその時始めて堂々と脱退してよい、それまではあくまでも聯盟の夢を啓いてやるべきである。かういふことは松岡全權が出発するときにもう明かに決定してゐる日本の根本方針であるから、今更管々しい訓令も要るまい、日本政府の意思は最初の通り何等變ることなしといつてやればよい、それから先は出先外交官の手腕に待つのみだ。

日露外交は××に迫れる感があつたが、日露經濟提携の空氣も外

交部實業界並びに軍部を通じて擡頭しつゝある。荒木陸相の極東平和會議の提唱が日露不可侵を取り上げてゐるのが軍部の態度を示すものであつた。

對支外交に就いても軍部、外務を通じて「支那が自覺すれば防守同盟締結の用意ある」旨が報道せられてゐる。(大毎、六。二四)

又極東ブロック形成の大方針も抱懷されてゐる(朝日、六。二七)かやうに、滿洲と云はず、日本内地に於ても國內工作の建設期に入り三三年對外方策は國防整備のもとに協和外交を推進するにありと約言し得る。

第二次華府會議に對する準備工作も、海軍、外務共にすゝめられつゝあり、攻撃的武器の廢止を前提とする方針である(東明十一。二九)

五相會議開かれ、外交と國防との關係、對外國策の樹立が論議された。齋藤、高橋、荒木、大角、廣田の諸相がこれに参加した。その結果「五相會議においては外交國防財政の調整の根本に即して隔意

なき意見の交換を遂げたる結果相互の諒解を深め、其大綱に關し意見の一致を見たり」と簡単な公表がなされた。その具體的内容は次の如し。

一 日本と不可分の關係に於る滿洲國の健全なる發展を助長すること

一 國防は安全感を脅されざる範圍内において財政の狀況をも顧慮しその充實を計ること。

一 外交は國際協調の趣旨に基き特に隣國支那、米國、露國に對し親善關係を増進すべき諸方策を講ずること。

一 現下の國際關係、國內狀況に鑑み諸政の改革を計ると共に國民精神の作興を期すること。(東國一〇。二二)

荒木陸相が福井に於て極東平和會議の自主提唱(一〇、二九)を試みた。これは公式の軍部聲明と云ふよりも陸相の所信表明と見られる。その内容は列國を招請して滿洲國問題その他極東を中心とする國際平和の問題を一舉に解決するにあつた。外務省はその不可能とアジアモンロー主義の自棄として反對意同を示し、國外的反響も微弱であつた。

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